Carolina Observer.

VOL. VIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1824. [NO. 375.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

IN farms or Lots, on accommodating terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the north east side of the north east branch of the Cape Fear river, and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriant rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and timothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow with proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it is high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quality, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for its uncommonly well watered, and the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, scantling, plans, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which there is an outlet from the river bank by Wilming ton, from which it is distant but 18 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by Cape Fear east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. And there is not in the state a tract of land com more advantages for a trade with the West Indies, than this does; or, indeed, with any other country, or market, where lumber of every descrip tion, or naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expence of money and labour, and adjacent to it, there are three valuable saw mills, some of which *have made 1000 feet of lumber and scantling, &c from timber got on this* tract. So that it enjoys every facility that can be reasonably desired for manufacturing the timber into lumber fit for market, and a market can always be had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it is presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. former Surveyor of the said county, and to the honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh for a knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a prodertyoffered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable prospect of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, he using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful depredation committed on it by men whose cupidity improved too powerful for their honesty, compelled him to offer it for sale.

And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or destruction on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail.

JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 150,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 5 years without interest.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 18*

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Rives's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres, a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity of it under fence and ready for cultivation, to enable the purchaser to enter upon it to advantage.

The improvements consist of a handsome

Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit,

a comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and forms one of the most beautiful seats in this county. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde Esq

WILLIAM L. HAYES.

Chatham County, Nov. 25. —25tf.

Committed

To the Jail of Richmond County, on the 20th Inst. as a Runaway, a Negro who calls himself TOM and was first committed that he belonged to John Shaw, but now says he belongs to Charles L. Wilkinson Chickasaw Hill, S. C. Said negro is a very large black man, &c.

THO. P. WILLIAMS, *Jailor.*

July 25, 1824.—3t75

Runaways.

COMMITTED to the jail of Richmond county, the following negroes, to wit: a negro boy named HARRY, who says he belongs to Capt. Benton, on Lynch's creek, South Carolina; JIM, who says he belongs to John Clinton; and WILL, who says he belongs to John George, both of Kershaw District, South Carolina. The owners may apply, prove their property, and take them away.

THOMAS P WILLIAMS,
Jailor of Richmond Co. N. C.

July 17, 1824.—5 79.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber forewarns all persons from trading for any note or notes, purporting to be made by him, payable to, or in the hands of Anderson Curtis, as all such notes were either fraudulently obtained by him, or forged; and I am determined not to pay any part of them.

Given under my hand, this 16th day of June, 1824.

NEAL SHAW.

3t74

CHEAP CASH STORE.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3½ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline,
Domestic Caroline, } PLAIDS
And Tartan,
Cashmere,
Merino, Printed, } SHAWLS AND HKDFS
and Cassimere
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and striped } SILKS
Do coloured do
Do do Italian Lustring
Silk Velvets, &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted } Hosiery.
do Lambs Wool
black and white Silk
do do Cotton
Ladies' Kid,
Silk,
Beaver and Castor } GLOVES.
Gentlemen's Buckskin,
York Tan,
and Silk
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 5-4, and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings } Domestics.
Do do bleached do do
5-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
6-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
5-4 do Sheetings
7-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss, } MUSLINS.
Mull and Book
Do plain do do
Cambric and Jaconet do

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes, all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira,
Teneriffe, and } WINES.
Vin de Grave,
Cognac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.

22* HUGH CAMPBELL & CO

P. J. TILLINGHAST

Has on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers.

200 *casks Cut Nails and Brads* to wit:

4 4½d. 5d 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. Nails, and 4½ inch Spikes.—*Also,*

6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. flooring Brads, made at the Taunton Factory, Massachusetts;—which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. He will constantly keep on hand a large supply of this article. The reputation of this factory for making cut Nails of the first quality, has long been established. It is presumed they will be esteemed by those who use them equal to any made in the United States.

55*

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

January 6. 1824.—3?*

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia,

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of the NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale by

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3, 1824.—52tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE

5 Barrels Train Oil, (Tanners')

For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND

Apl 4, 1824 58

Coppersmith's Business

STILL carried on by the subscriber, at his old stand on Hay-street. He has on hand 50 Stills of various sizes, Hatter's Kettles, Stew Pans, Tea Kettles, Coffee Pots, &c. Job work done with dispatch. He has just received from New-York a new supply of Copper and other articles in this line, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on time to responsible persons.

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

ALSO FOR SALE,
Cooking Stoves, and House do.
Dagon Ploughs.

June 21. 1824.—8?75

Blanks.

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

HENRY W. AYER,

Commission Merchant & Auctioneer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

HAS taken the store lately occupied by James Seawell, Esq. in Green-st. where he respectfully tenders his services, in the above lines of business, to the merchants of Fayetteville and Wilmington, and to the public generally.

Refer to Messrs.

DUNCAN THOMSON, STUART, BIRDSALL & Co. } *Fayetteville.*
JNO. HUSKE,
JNO. TAYLOR, R. W. BROWN, } *Wilmington, N. C.*

Fayetteville, June 17, 1824.—67tf

SPRING GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

HAS just received a general assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, which he offers, as heretofore, at *unusually low prices.* Among which are

Calicoes, of *entire new patterns*
6-4 Cambrics, well assorted
Figured, Book, and Mull Muslins
Striped do
Muslin Robes, a great variety
Irish Linens
Blk Sinchews and Sarsnetts } SILKS,
Levantine
Green Florence
Plain and figured Crapes, and Crape Robes
Garniture Ribbons in setts, of *newest patterns*
Osnaburgs and Droghedas

ALSO,

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, *cheap*
Bandboxes, Shaving Soap, Wool Hats, Cotton Cards, Shell, Ivory and Imitation Combs, a large assortment, at *reduced prices.*

REAL SPANISH SEGARS.

An examination of the quality and prices, is respectfully solicited, by all who are desirous of getting *Good bargains.* —56*

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formerly Donaldson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

They will also keep on hand, an assortment of the

Best Dutch Bolting Cloths.

*29tf

Just received and for sale, several neat,

light, northern built GIGS,

ALSO,

Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.

C. & P. MALLETT.

June, 1824.—67tf

Received, by the last arrivals

20 Cases of Straw Bonnets
5 do do Ladies' & Misses' Leghorn Bonnets
2 do Men's and Boy's do.
50 nests Band Boxes

And a handsome assortment of Ribbands, which are offered for sale very low.

59* ABIJAH WHITING.

10 doz. English Spades,
5 do do Shovels,
15 do Smith's Anvils,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
3 do L. P. Maderia do
90 bags Coffee,

Just received, and for sale, by
'51 M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

FOR SALE.

3 packages DRY GOODS, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price at twelve months' credit. JNO HUSKE.

March 4 1824.—52tf.

65 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,

For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND

30 Barrels cut and family Herrings,
For, sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

March 31, 1824 56tf

Cheaper than ever!

THE subscriber intending to leave this place for the North in the course of a few weeks, offers the remainder of his stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at unusual low prices

Also, on consignment,

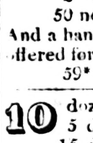
5 cases Ladies' Straw Bonnets
50 doz. do do Bands
5 boxes cotton and wool Cards
100 boxes superior American Cigars
20 do Windsor Shaving Soap
5 doz. Shoe Blacking
5 doz. wire sieves
50 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs, &c. &c.

A. G. DEAL.

☞All persons indebted are requested to make payment before the first of June next.

61*

To Rent,

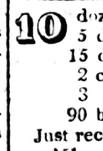


THE dwelling house and lot, formerly belonging to Anderson Curtis, on Hay Mount. For terms, apply to

WILLIAM W. BALLARD

3t74

A comfortable dwelling-house



on Green-street to rent. The house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker, near the Court-House, has been thoroughly repaired, and will be rented on moderate terms.

Apply to DUNCAN THOMPSON.

State of North-Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1824.

Murdoch Martin, and Alex. M'Leod, Ex. &c. } Original Attachment, levied on 300 acres of land, &c.
vs.
Solomon Brewer.

It is ordered, that this suit be published 6 weeks in the Carolina Observer, that the defendant may have notice, unless he appear at our next Court at the Court-House in Carthage, on the third Monday in August next, and plead to issue, judgment will be entered against him agreeably to the plaintiffs' demand.

CORN. DOWD, *Clk.*

6t74

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

BY virtue of the authority in me vested by the late Will and Testament of Mrs. Eliza Ramsey, dec'd. I offer for sale, a valuable tract of land, on the south side of Deep River, Chatham county, containing about 640 acres, 200 acres of which are under cultivation; about 100 of it is low ground, or river land. The situation is well known by the name of Stokes Place, (at Ramsey's, now Boylan's Ferry.) It is a desirable situation, and well calculated for a Country Store.

Also, a desirable situation near the Gulph, known by the name of Mr. Collum's place, containing about 125 acres of good land, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Dubrutz, and Robt. Palmer, Esq. with a good dwelling house and necessary outhouses.

Further particulars of the beforementioned lands may be had by application to Arch'd. McBryde, or Philip Alston, Esqrs.

Terms of sale, 6, 12 and 18 months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security, or a mortgage on the property if required.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Executor.*

Fayetteville, July 20, 1824.—a2mt'79

☞The Editors of the Raleigh Register will please insert the above advertisement, and forward their account to this Office for payment.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he still continues to work at his former trade; tho' in consequence of his debility, together with frequent attacks of the rheumatism, he finds himself incapable of bearing the fatigue of going four or five times a day from where he lives to a more populous part of the town. He therefore retires to his dwelling house, on Hillsborough street, and will present himself among you perhaps once a day. Those who may favor me with their custom, shall have their work well done, as I am now better acquainted with the business than heretofore. I feel confident that I can do your work as well as you can have it done in the place. I will make pantaloons and vests from sixty to seventy-five cents a pair. Coats from two dollars to three and a half.

JAMES RUSS.

July 24, 1824.—73

Eighty Dollars Reward.

FOUR slaves belonging to the estate of William Russell, deceased, having gone off from Fayetteville, in the spring of 1823, with a copy of their master's will, by which they were set at liberty contrary to the laws of North-Carolina; and this part of the will having been declared null by the decision of the courts,

The above reward will be given for the whole, and the same in proportion for each, to any one who will return them, or secure them in any goal so that they may be recovered by their rightful owners

The following is a description of these slaves:—A black fellow, by the name of Cesar, 45 years old, round shouldered, chunky made, inclined to stutter when he talks fast, and pretends to be a carpenter Tener, his wife, thick made, complexion rather yellow, about 35 years of age. Sandy, a lad of about 14, yellow complexion, well set, one of his fore teeth out, lisps when he talks. Penny Jane, daughter of Tener, appears about six years old.

NEAL BEARD, *Adm'r.*
with the Will annex'd.

No Imposition.

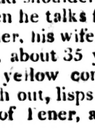
Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which, it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, scrofula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true rob *anti-syphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

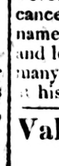
Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time, for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Canado, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot; other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected. In many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——25tf

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale, 12,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable swamp Land: a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber. &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill seat within fifty yards of the houses. The whole or the either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.



Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills. Lands, &c on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Kelly, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson; and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit. 51tf

B W. WILLIAMS

Sheriff Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold, on Monday, the 6th day of September next, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, between the legal hours, the following pieces or parcels of Land, lying and being in the county of Cumberland, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due thereon, with costs of advertising, for the year 18

One lot of land improved. Mason streets and Ashford's lane, listed by John Burklow, tax
One do do 48 acres near town, joining Weeks, listed by same, tax
One do do near Averasborough, listed by same, tax
One lot in town, improved dwelling, North-st. listed by B. Burklow, tax
One do do do Maiden lane, listed by John Campbell, tax
One do do unimproved, Hillsboro' st. listed by same, tax
One do do formerly Cameron's, Hay st. joining Tillinghast, listed by John Evans; tax
One do do 40 by 100 feet, Cool Spring street, formerly Newby's, listed by same; tax
One do 2-5 of an acre, Moore and Orange-st. listed by same; tax
One do with an old house, Rowan-st., listed by Jacob Eddy; tax
One tract of land of 409 acres, near town, saw mill, &c. &c. listed by John Ellis; tax 3 20
One do do 200 do called Lord's tract, listed by do tax 1 28
One do do 200 do one half the M'Intyre place, listed by do. tax 64
One do do 200 do M'Kay's creek, listed by do. tax 64
One do do 640 do Grey's creek, listed by do. tax 1 2
One lot in town, joins Hugh Campbell, Hay-st. listed by do. tax 96
One do ¼ acre, Mallett's pond, listed by do. tax 16
One do with stable, Canal-st. listed by do. tax 16
One do with house, joins Chisholm, Old-st. listed by do. tax 32
One do in Campbelton, improved, No 13; listed by T. Garner; tax 1 28
One do improved, Cool Spring-st. listed by Ephram Hammonds; tax 3 20
One do barber's shop, Danl. M'Neill's, Row-st. listed by E. Hammonds; tax 64
One-third of a lot, stables, &c. Broadfoot's lane, listed by same; tax 16
One piece of land, 100 acres, Black river; listed by same; tax 16
One lot ¼ acre, Campbelton, blank No. listed by Catherine Livingston; tax 64
One lot of land, 1200 acres, on Little Rockfish; listed by Alex. M'Queen; tax 1 92
One do do 209 do Horser's creek, listed by same; tax 8
One lot 18¾ acres, improved, Russell st listed by Wm Russell; jr. tax 2 56
One do ¼ do No. 15, Campbelton; listed by same; tax 1 28
One do unimproved, No. 5, Campbelton; listed by do. tax 8
One piece of land of 500 acres, unimproved, Rockfish; listed by do. tax 48
One do 89½ do between Buckhead and Bear's creek; listed by do. tax 28
One lot improved, formerly occupied by J. D. Burch, Green-st. listed by G. Robins; tax 1 92
One do 60 feet front, joins Cond. Factory, Meeting st. listed by same; tax 16
One do 7 acres, Jug Factory, foot of Hay-mount; listed by do. tax 1 92
One do 130 feet front, near gallows, Hay-mount; listed by do. tax 3
One piece of land of 68 acres, Murchison's road, occupied by S. Fort; listed by do. tax 64
One lot improved, Grove-st. dwelling &c. listed by James Stewart; tax 64
One lot do near Methodist Church; listed by Wm. Tootle; tax 64
Two lots improved, Campbelton, No. 94 & 95; listed by James Vann, tax 28
One lot unimproved, No. 96, Campbelton; listed by do. tax 16
One do 6½ acres improved dwelling, &c. North street; listed by Nancy Walker; tax 1 28
One piece of land of 50 acres, two miles from town, listed by same; tax 32
One lot improved, former residence of William Warden; listed by W. Warden; tax 2 56
One do 3½ acres improved, north of Ramsay-st. listed by Elizabeth Windham; tax 1 28
One piece of land of 82 acres on Long Branch, joins D. Cullnath; listed by Ephram Cullnath; tax 13
One do 200 do on sandy creek, joins Autery M'Millan; listed by Luke Hails, tax 32
One piece of land of 140 acres, joins Rich'd. Bass; listed by John Bass; tax 11
One do 100 do Black river, listed by Hugh Bain; tax 16
One do 100 do in swamp, joins Henry King; listed by John Culbreath; tax 1 60
One do 250 do on Black river, listed by John Umphry; tax 64
One do 265 do do do listed by Rachael Umphry; tax 1 69
One do 100 do Black river, listed by Leonard Holton; tax 8
One do 740 do Piney Woods, listed by David Howie; tax 2 37
One do 242 do Flat Swamp, David Howie for Moses Cox; tax 3 20
One do 210 do Piney Woods, on Turkey pirch, listed by same for same; tax 32
One lot of 9 1-10 acres, Hay-mount in town of Fayetteville, listed by same; tax 32
One piece of land of 35 acres on Flat Swamp, same for Jas. J. Cole; tax 3 20
One do 216 do Piney Woods, Flea Hill, listed by same; tax 32
One lot of 9¼ acres on Hay-mount, in town of Fayetteville, listed by do for do. tax 32
One piece of land 50 7-10 do of swamp and piney woods; David Howie for Jas Bell & wife; tax 32
One do 50 7-10 do joins Archd. Holmes, same for Weeks & Thos. Parker; tax 32
One do 520 do joins Thomas Murphey, listed by Lewis Jones; tax 9 98
One do 105 do Robt. Campbell, listed by same; tax 33
One do 250 do Gaul Berry, listed by do tax 80
One do 50 do joins J. Wright; listed by Hugh Wright; tax 8

The following is returned as unlisted, and subject to double tax

One lot on Hillsboro'-st supposed to belong to James Burnet; tax 32
One lot with brick house above Nott's Inn shop; supposed to belong to R. Burnham; tax 96
1 do 33 ft, front, former residence of J. Y. Green, north-st, formerly listed by J. Y. Green; tax 64
One do unimproved, joins the above; formerly listed by same; tax 8
One do with brick house on Hay-st. N. side, formerly listed by Charles H. Johnston; tax 3 20
One do with old house, Maiden lane; formerly listed by Danl. M'Iver; tax 1 12
Two-thirds of lot, Broadfoot's lane, E. Hammonds' ables; formerly listed by Danl. M'Neill; tax 64
One do improved, Mumford-st. supposed to belong to Peggy Martin; tax 64

ALEX. M'KAY, *late Sheriff.*

INTELLIGENCE.

Bremen, May 15th, 1824

Extract from the memorial of St. Petersburg, on the pacification of Greece, sent abroad the present year:—

The Emperor, after the efforts made in the South of Europe to crush the germs of discord that had made such a dangerous progress, thinks the period arrived, for him to attend to the means of pacifying the Levant. It becomes necessary to draw to a close the troubles of Greece; they are of a highly injurous influence on the commerce of Russia in the Levant, by paralyzing the industry of many provinces of the Russian Empire. The Emperor has undergone immense sacrifices, through his love of peace, and his desire of consolidating the ties by which he is bound to his allies.—Through the able management of Lord Strangford, however the Porte has been brought to consent to satisfy the just claims of Russia.—Upon which, the emperor has despatched the State Counsellor Mintziaky, to Constantinople. In not sending an ambassador to Czernowitz, as announced, he is actuated by considerations of the deepest importance. The Turks could not fail to consider the presence of an ambassador as a decisive triumph over the Greeks; and yet, should the struggle continue, what would be the result? In every case of succession the part of the Greeks, the Russian Ambassador would certainly become an object of suspicion to the Divan, he would be supposed to hold communication with its revolted subjects, and his situation would be precisely that of Baron de Strogonoff, at the time of the criminal enterprize of the princes Ypsilanti. The protestations of this ambassador were distegarded, and he was obliged to quit Constantinople. Should the Turks be victorious, how could the Russian Ambassador remain to witness the horrid excesses and cruelties in which that barbarous nation would of course indulge? His presence would sanction a calumnious interpretation of the sentiments of the Emperor, and occasion an opinion that it was his intention to replace the Greeks under the yoke of barbarian despotism, and rank Mahometans with Christians.

On the other hand, it is essential that those Powers who have succeeded in repressing revolution and anarchy in the two Peninsulas, should not find the cause of the Greeks strengthened by the accession of the revolutionists of the countries where order has been re-established. It is only through the prompt co-operation of the allies that it will be possible to prevent a still longer succession of evils, and stop the effusion of blood, already sufficiently shed in three campaigns. In all probability, a fourth cannot bring more efficient or decisive results. The Porte stimulated by the recollection of ancient achievements, obstinately refuses to be satisfied with less than absolute sovereignty; the Greeks insured by three years resistance and success, are intent on absolute independence. The solution of the problem must lie between these two extremes. The Russian Cabinet proposes the following terms of pacification, as a just mean between exaggerated and opposing pretentions, and which will insure to the Greeks guarantees now necessary; to the Turks useful and positive advantages in place of a sovereignty liable to disaffection and resistance:—

It is calculated, that in accordance with examples drawn from the usages of Turkey herself, their principalities may be established in the continent of Greece. The *first*, to be composed of Thessaly, Bœta and Attica, or Eastern Greece. The *second*, of the ancient Venetian border on the Adriatic, that portion excepted which belongs to Austria; of Epirus and Acarnama, or Western Greece. The *third*, of the Morea, to which might be added Candia, or Southern Greece. The Isles to be subjected to municipal regulations and governed nearly as they have been heretofore.

In 1465, the Turks, having conquered Wallachia, established therein princes acknowledging the Divan as their head, with the privilege, however, of not receiving Ottoman troops. In 1536, Soliman I. after conquering Moldavia, granted it the same privileges. Latterly, these privileges were modified, extended and placed under the safe-guard of Russia. In 1774, Mustapha III. wishes to erect the Morea into a principality; unfortunately he died the same year, and the design was abandoned. It will be objected, perhaps, that the Porte has always been decidedly averse to foreign intervention in the course of the last negotiations. The annals of anterior times, however, furnishes examples of foreign intervention admitted by the Divan. In 1774, at the peace of Kainard ci, in 1779 and 1802, also the intervention of Russia and Prussia was allowed.

It is the belief of Russia, that the Greeks cannot reasonably carry their hopes any farther. They would enjoy a perfect unrestrained freedom of trade, and have their own flag. The Greek Patriarch, who shoud continue to reside at Constantinople, would be, in a manner, a representative of the Grecian nation. The Turks should still garrison some fortresses, with a line drawn, however, beyond which they might not pass—There would be besides neither pachs nor governor, but each of the principalities would pay tribute proportioned to its wealth and extent—The regulations relative to the internal organization would form the object of a second negociation between the contracting powers. The Porte would find a certain advantage in a negociation.—A fourth campaign will, in all probability, be as little favorable to Turkey as the preceding; while the proposed arrangement will insure to her peace and tranquility, and regular revenues from the tribute of the several principalities—Her repose has been ever disturbed by revolts among the achas, who besides appropriated to their own use the treasure they wrested from th people. Of these revolts and insurrections of ambitious or rapacious pachas the adoption of this measure would relieve her.—Mahomet II. allowed the isles to be simply tributary. This same mode of accommodation, induced between the Porte and Greece, would give the allied powers the advantage of securing the enfranchisement of Greece, without deviating from the principles that form the basis of their policy, and without apparently wishing to favor prospects of absolute independence.

Russia, therefore, proposes, 1st, To approve of the suggestions expressed in this memorial; 2d, To agree that analagous instructions be addressed to the ambassadors and allied ministers at Constantinople; 3d, To leave to those ministers all necessary latitude; 4th, To agree that all the parts of this plan for pacification proposed by the alliance, be communicated by them successively; 5th, To inform the ministers, that in persuading the Porte to adopt the principle of an intervention or mediation, they will conform to the views of the Allies; and 6th, That it is necessary to impress upon the Porte, that the erection of three principalities, would diminish the collective strength of Greece, and that as the Porte would have the nomination of the hespodars, princes, or other rulers, it would by that, secure the interest of the most important families among the Greeks.

THE PERUVIAN CAPITAL.

Whether the rumor in our last from Peru was correct or not, in all or any of its details, we have this week another account which is the same in substance.

The schooner Ardent, Capt. Bossiere, arrived at Baltimore, Saturday night, 31st ult. in 22 days from Porto Bello.

Capt. B. reports, that a short time after Lima and Callao fell into the hands of the royalists, news was received there of the overthrow of the Cortes in Spain, and the restoration of absolute monarchy; upon the receipt of this intelligence many of the royal army refused to acknowledge the absolute government: and Bolivar, availing himself of this circumstance, *had retaken Callao*, and gone in pursuit of an enfeebled enemy.

Bolivar had been joined by a great number of the royal army: and by the Peruvian faction which had deserted in his greatest need.

June 25th, a reinforcement of 2 or 3000 Columbian troops passed Chagres on their way to Panama to embark for Peru.

President Bolivar's official account of the recapture of Lima and its port Callao was brought to Panama by a brig, a few days before Capt. B. sailed.

We rejoice at the prospect of a speedy termination of the war, as it will relieve the people of Colombia from some burthens which we all know are grievous to be borne.

The accounts from Spain, are that a conspiracy, similar to that in Portugal has been detected; and the conspirators dispersed. The plan it seems was to supplant Ferdinand by the Infant Don Carlos. Be that as it may, it is said the Infant Don Carlos is to travel through Europe as well as the Infant Don Miguel. These royal infants really make trouble for the quiet and orderly people of Europe since they have settled down into the calm of despotism.

Don Victor Saez, and Father Cirillo, the Captain general of the Capuchins, and even the Duke of Infantado are implicated in the conspiracy.

There is also a persecution of the Free masons in Spain as well as Portugal.

Madame Riego, the widow of the martyr to liberty, died in London June 19th.

General Review.—There is nothing from the Ashantees; and from the Greeks or Algerines, all that we get is too vague for insertion. There is some talk of an accommodation between France and Hayti, but we learn nothing definite. In fact, far more interesting events are now transpiring in our country. The legislature of New-York met on the 2d inst. and will furnish materials for further miscalculations—those who build their hopes upon that state, will find it, as has it always done, slip thro' their fingers.

Head Quarters, Truxillo, March 11, 1824.

Peruvians! The disasters of the army, and the conflicts of parricidal parties, have reduced Peru to the lamentable state of recurring to the tyrannical power of a dictator to save her from ruin. Congress has conferred on me this odious authority, and were I to refuse it, I should be a traitor to Colombia and Peru, so closely united by the bands of justice, liberty and national interest. I should have preferred never to have come to Peru, and I would likewise have preferred the loss of this country to the horrible title of *Dictator!* but your fate compromised that of Colombia, and it was impossible for me to hesitate.

Peruvians! Your chiefs, your internal enemies, have calumniated Colombia, her brave soldiers, and myself. They say we wish to usurp your rights, your territory, and your independence. I declare to you, in the name of Colombia, and by the honor of the liberating army, that my authority will not exceed the time absolutely indispensable for our preparations for victory, the moment the army marches from the province it now occupies, you shall be governed constitutionally by your laws, and by your magistrates.

Peruvians! Let the field of battle bear witness to the valour of our soldiers, and to the triumph of our Liberty! On that field I will dash from my hand the palm of dictatorship; and from thence I will return to Colombia, with my brother Soldiers, without carrying even a grain of sand from Peru, leaving you LIBERTY!

(Signed) BOLIVAR.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

French Liberty of the Press.—It was lately stated, although on questionable authority, that the National Advocate had been prohibited in France. It is now said in the Boston papers, that the North American Review has been proscribed by the Bourbons. By a formal order, its title is inserted in the list of prohibited books, and the custom-house officers are commanded not to suffer it to pass through their hands into the country. Booksellers are also forbidden to have it on sale, and it is subject to be seized when found in any person's possesion. We are not surprized at this. It is only in countries where the rights of the people are respected, that the press is free—*This invaluable engine carries with it no terrors for virtuous governments; it is only the despotic who have cause to fear its influence.*

The tonnage of British vessels cleared outwards from British ports, in 1823, was 2,095,013 tons—of foreign vessels 515,774 tons.

In Chili, the Director Gen. Freire, and the Congress are diligently employed in establishing a regular form of government and correcting various abuses.

DOMESTIC.

BOSTON TO NIAGARA.

Expenses of a Journey to Saratoga and Niagara Falls.—From Boston to Albany—stage fare $5, diet three days $4—from Albany to Saratoga Springs $2, total $11. From Boston to Niagara Falls:—To Albany all expenses paid $9; From Albany to Utica 96 miles, in a canal boat $3; from Utica to Rochester, all expenses, $5,50; from Rochester to Genessee, by the way of Avon, $1,50, to Buffaloe $3,50; by Black rock, basin entrance of the Canal, to Waterloo in upper Canada, 75; down the Niagara over the Battle ground of Chippewa to the falls, $1; stay at the Fall one day $1,75, thence to Queenston, 50; cross the Niagara to Lewiston, 15; from Lewiston to fort Niagara on lake Ontario and back, 75; expense at Lewistown, $1, back to the falls on the American side 75, one day more at the falls $1,75. Total, $30,90.—*Salem Obv.*

USEFUL EMIGRANTS.

Alexandria, (D. C.) August 2.

The ship Boston, Captain Finley, which arrived at this port on Saturday last, from Havre, brought out 119 men, and women and children, comprising 19 families, from Bern, one of the cantons of Switzerland.—They are chiefly mechanics and farmers, and both men and women seem to have been well inured to hardships.

Capt. Finley speaks of them in the highest terms—represents them as being the most orderly and well behaved passengers that ever came under his notice—that they are strictly attentive to their religious devotions, and are much better in their circumstances than what emigrants generally are. Most of them, we believe, contemplate departing hence for a settlement, which has been formed by their countrymen, in Ohio or Kentucky.

The simplicity of their manners and the peculiarity of their dress have excited the attention of crowds of the citizens who have visited them on board the ship, and to whom they observe all the cordiality and familiarity that could possibly be expected from strangers, almost wholly ignorant of the language and manners of our country.

They seem to have the impress of honesty in their countenances; and it is hoped that, wherever they may go, the same respect will be extended to them which they have received from such of our citizens as they have had any communication with.

Natural Curiosity.—Near the top of the Mountain, under the first cliff of rocks, about a mile and a half from the road leading to Niagara, (on the Canadian shore,) is situated a large Cave, within which, about a rod from its mouth, is a spring which flows the whole year. About the end of March, the water issuing from the rocks freezes, forming large pieces of ice. *During the heat of the Summer the ice continues to form.* In the Fall of the year, about the end of September, as the weather gets cooler, *the ice disappears*, and there is no ice formed during the cold winter months, until the ensuing spring. The water is quite pure issuing out of the rocks.

Beauties of Agriculture.—He who has dominion over an acre, and rescues it from barrenness, and covers it with a smiling harvest, has more virtuous self-applause, than the conqueror of large territories, waste and desolate. *The culture of the earth savours of filial affection.—It is our bounteous mother;* it affords us nourishment, and shelter, and shade—fertile streams—fragrant flowers and refreshing fruit. We should love it for the sake of the living—for the sake of the dead. A beautiful plant, or a luxuriant vine, may suggest to a poetical mind the spirit of departed beauty, putting forth again from the earth where its form was inurned.

New kinds of Wheat.—A new species of wheat called White Flint Wheat has been cultivated in Cayuga County, (N. Y.) with success for some years past. Its excellent properties are, it is secure against the Hessian Fly, the straw being solid 5 or six inches above the ground, where the Fly lodges in other wheat. It grows rank, ripens soon, requires but 3 pecks of seed, and yields from 25 to 40 bushels an acre, weighing from 60 to 64 lbs. a bushel.

A new kind of wheat has lately been brought from Arabia, called the Heshbon wheat. The ears are twice as large as those of the common kinds of wheat, more tapering and bearded. The number of grains in one ear is 84, and the length of the stalk, five feet one inch.

WEALTH AND SICKNESS.

Every thing does not kill; but something will.

The use, abuse and neglect of medicine.—As every good thing is subject to abuse, and almost every blessing can be turned into a curse, we are not to suppose, *a priori*, that the art of healing is an exception to the general rule.

There is nothing, perhaps, upon which the judgment falters more, than the cases of accident and sickness to which all are liable. There is always some need of care and prudence, but scarcely any for alarm and terror. A cut from glass, or a wound in the foot from a rusty nail have been the cause and may again be the cause of death—they were neglected, probably. On the other hand, persons have been shot through the head, or the body, or have had falls from a great height, without the loss of life; or have been exposed to contagion; without any subsequent illness.

People should be as calm and prudent, exercise as cool a judgment, and make as accurate and close calculations, as possible, in every danger; and it will be found best in general to make a careful investigation of the circumstances in which they are placed.

To imagine that we are sick, or likely to be so, and to run for a physician, is often as bad as it is to defer it when a complaint has become a serious matter.

We do not wish to abridge the useful labors of that useful class of men, physicians; but there is no doubt we believe that too much medicine is taken. The Boston Medical Intelligencer says,—"*where ten persons actually die of acute disease, ten more are doctored to death at their own solicitation.*"

The anecdote which follows is in point. Dr. Moore (author of Zelucco) used to say that, "*At least two-thirds of a physician's fees were for imaginary complaints.*" Among several instances of this nature, he mentions one of a clothier, who after long drinking the Bath waters, took it in his head to try the Bristol hot wells. Previous, however, to his setting off, he requested the favor of him of a letter, stating his case to any brother Galen. This done, the patient got into a chaise and started. After proceeding about half way, he felt an itch to pry into the contents of the letter, when the following words presented themselves:—"Dear sir, the bearer is a fat Wiltshire clothier; make the most of him." It is unnecessary to add, that his cure was at that moment effected, as he ordered the chaise to return, and immediately proceeded home.

Every thing does not kill! But something will.

One day last week a poor itenerant lunatic woman, near Swanden, in Kent, threw herself into a well, near 50 feet deep, at the bottom of which was about 5 feet of water; she no sooner found her situation wet and painful, than she began to cry out for help. A ladder being put down, she ascended it of her own accord, to the astonishment of those who witnessed the occorrence, without having received the least injury. What makes this singular accident the more extraordinary, is, that *she has regained the entire use of her faculties.*

Every thing does not kill! but something will: bullets and powder in some cases. Since the commencement of the 11th century, England and France have been at war 266 years, and the total loss of men is estimated at 26,000,000!

We have been credibly informed that *Lake Erie is this season three feet higher than it was last.* We have not heard any cause assigned for this, and though it has been a very wet season in this country and many tributary streams have been a great part of the time much swollen, yet it would hardly seem possible that such an immense body of water should be so much affected from this cause.—*Censor.*

As one proof of early vegetation, we would state, that Green Corn, was on the table of the Exchange Coffee-House, on Friday, the 9th July, which was raised in the garden of Col. Daniel Brooks, of Lincoln, Mass.

Saratoga Springs.—The Saratoga Sentinel of the 20th July, states that the number of strangers then in that village was between 7 and 800.

The Committee of the Greek Fund in New-York have on hand about $5000; and as they desire to close their accounts, beg leave to give notice that on the 16th August they will make a final remittance. The Treasurer, is Mr. Charles Wilkes, of New-York.

From the Detroit Gazette of July 16.

Boats calculated to pass through the lakes St. Clair and Erie, and the New-York Canal, are now building, near the foot of Lake Huron, for the purpose of taking cargoes of produce to the city of New-York.

Health of New Orleans.—Advices to the 8th ult. mention the uncommonly favourable state of the public health of N. Orleans at that date, which is ascribed, under Providence, in a greater degree, to *the copious supply of water introduced this year, for the first time, by aqueducts leading through the Levee*, which cleanses the impurities of the kennels, as well as promotes family comfort.—In August, when the river will be low, the water is to be raised by forcing pumps.

An *Extraordinary Toast* of which the following is a copy, was given at the late celebration of independence, in Troy, N. Y.

The extraordinary occasion, which has induced our extraordinary Governor to issue his extraordinary proclamation, calling an extraordinary session of an extraordinary legislature, to pass an extraordinary law—may the sesion be of extraordinary short duration.

Count Winzengerode, the Wirtemburg Minister, has left Europe to take up his residence in North America.

HABITS OF JEFFERSON.

As every thing coming from the pen of the illustrious Jefferson, is read with eagerness and affords pleasure and instruction, we place before our readers the following letter; which furnishes an interesting view of the sobriety and regularity of the life of this great man. How plain it is that like regularity habits would produce like good effects. The more Mr. Jefferson's character is seen and known, the more he is admired. What a shame it is that such men should have been so grossly slandered.—*New-Haven Reg.*

Copy of a letter from President Jefferson to Mr. Vine Utley, of Lyme, Ct. dated, Monticello, March 21 1819.

SIR—Your letter of Feb. 18th, came to hand on the 1st inst. and the request of the history of physical habits would have puzzled me not a little, had it not been for a model, with which you accompanied it, of Dr. Rush's answer to a similar enquiry. I live so much like other people, that I might refer to ordinary life as the history of my own. Like my friend the Doctor, I have lived temperately, eating little animal food, and that not as an aliment so much as a condiment for the vegetables, which constitute my principal diet. I double, however, the Doctor's glass and a half of wine, and never treble it with a friend; but halve its effects by drinking the weak wines only: the ardent wines I cannot drink, nor do I use ardent spirits of any kind: malt liquors and cider are my table drinks, and my breakfast, like that also of my friend, is of tea and coffee. I have been blest with organs of digestion which accept and concoct, without murmuring, whatever the palate chooses to consign to them, and I have not yet lost a tooth by age.

I was a hard student until I entered on the business of life: the duties of which leave no idle time to those disposed to fulfil them; and now, retired, and at the age of 76, I am again a hard student. Indeed my fondness for reading and study revolts me from the drudgery of letter writing, and a stiff wrist, the consequences of an early dislocation, makes writing both slow and painful. I am not so regular in my sleep as the Doctor says he was, devoting to it from five to six hours, according as my company, or the book I am reading interests me; but I never go to bed without an hour or half hour's previous reading of something moral, and set on to ruminate in the intervals of sleep on the whether I retire to bed early or late, I rise with the sun. I use spectacles at night, but not necessary in the day, unless reading small print. My hearing is distinct in particular conversation, but confused, when several voices cross each other, which renders me for the society of the table. I have been more fortunate than my friend in the article of health: so free from catarrhs that I have not had one, (in the breast I mean,) on an average of eight or ten years through life. I ascribe this exemption partly to the habit of bathing my feet in cold water every morning for sixty years past. A fever of more than 24 hours I have not had above two or three times in my life. A periodical headache has afflicted me occasionally, once perhaps in six or eight years, for two or three weeks at a time, which seems now to have left me; and except on a late occasion of indisposition, I enjoy good health—too feeble indeed to walk much, but riding without fatigue, six or eight miles a day, and sometimes thirty or forty. I may end these egotisms, therefore, as I began, by saying that my life has been so much like that of other people, that I might say, with Horace, to every one, "Nomine mutato, narratur fabula, de te," I must not end, however, without due thanks for the kind sentiments of regard you are so good as to express towards myself; and with my acknowledgments for these, be pleased to accept the assurance of my respect and esteem.

THO. JEFFERSON.

MR. ADAMS IN MARYLAND.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

The editor of the Delaware Gazette (a federal paper) makes the following remarks on the subject of the probable choice of electors, in Maryland:

We have but little information respecting the relative strength of the different candidates in the districts on the Western shore, but the fourth is said to contain a decided majority for Mr. Clay. It is, however, considered highly probable that as there is no prospect of his election, the vote will go for Mr. Crawford. On the Eastern shore the strong probability is that Mr. Crawford will obtain the vote of the three lower districts: and the upper one is quite uncertain.

Our answer to the above shall be brief.—The editor is disposed to deceive or is as grossly ignorant of Presidential affairs on the Eastern, as he acknowledges himself to be on the Western shore of Maryland. The truth is, we have direct positive information of the very best kind from all the electoral districts, and it authorises us to say, *that Mr. Crawford will* NOT *obtain a single vote in the state*—voice of Maryland is decidedly and unequivocally for JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Harford county, to his friend in Baltimore, dated near Bel Air *July* 29, 1824.

Mr. ADAMS' cause is gaining daily in this county. A few days since, business called me into Cecil county, and I was pleased to find a great many influential men in his favor, and they assured me that would give a decided vote for Adams. You may consider the election of Daniel Archer, the Adams elector as *certain*. I rejoice to find that the Patriots of '76 are their republican descendants are generally to be found the firm advocates of one of the greatest statesmen now living.

INDIANA.—The Indiana Gazette of the 14th inst. says: "It is not worth while to disguise the truth; at present, John Q. Adams is *first* with the people, Andrew Jackson is *second*, and Clay the third."

POLITICAL.

TESTIMONY
Mr. Calhoun and General Jackson in favor of J. Q. Adams.

...ments of approbation which ...Secretary of State has received of differ... administrations from his youth upwards, ...ble at once of his ability, of his re... principles, and of his acknow... sincerity.

Mr. Monroe's reply to Gen. Jackson ... of March, 1817, in relation to the ...ment of State, he says, "Mr. Adams' ... *long services* in our diplomatic ... appearing to entitle him to the ...rence, supported by his *acknowledged ...ts and integrity*, his nomination will go ... Senate."—Gen. Jackson, in reply to ...letter, as far as it concerns Mr. Adams, ..."I have no hesitation in saying you ...made the best selection to fill the De... ...ment of State that could be made. Mr. ...ms in the *hour of difficulty*, will be an a... ...mate, and I am convinced his ap... ...will afford general satisfaction." ...such as this, from such men as the ...nt of the U. States, and Gen. Jack... not easily won, and thus sponta... ...given cannot be too highly estima... ...is worth whole columns of election... panegyrick, and of that sort of eulo... ...every partizan is too apt to think ...stowed upon his favourite candidate. ...time these honest opinions of Mr. ...were given, it is hardly possible ...of the gentlemen who expressed ...entained the remotest idea, either ...correspondence would ever be ...lic, or that Mr. Adams would ev... candidate for the Presidency. Their ...ns were expressed in mutual confi... ...and were elicited solely by the ac... ...d merit of their object. The ...service" which entitled Mr. Adams ...preference at that time, has been ...make *longer* by nearly eight years; ...acknowledged abilities," it cannot ...have been confirmed and invigo... by the additional experience which ...n has added to his former oppor...

...we are speaking of the opinions of ...so high in the respect of the nation, ...regard to Mr. Adams, we take the op... ...ity of noticing, what we have not ...before, the letters of judge SMITH, of ...olina: in which he has repeated the ...ents of Mr. CALHOUN in relation to ...Adams, namely, that by his talents, ..., and experience, he was *better ...* than any man in the U. States, to ...Mr. Monroe.

...k the people of the U. States to ...well these opinions, delivered in a ...men of calm, unheated judgment, by ...who have been universally acknowled... ...to be competent to judge against the ...ssioned panegyricks, the fulsome adu... ...ations, the prejudiced judgments, and the ...interested praises, of those who began to ...think only, when the approaching moment ...of election turned their attention to the ...probable personal advantages of its issue, ...which was swallowed up every consider... ...ation of public benefit.—*Nat. Jour.*

The New-York American offers to make a bet of $1000, that Mr. Crawford will not be elected. In reply to this, the National Advocate says, "the friends of Mr. Crawford feel so sure that no advantage will be taken of this bragging."

Excellent, Mr. Noah; too sure of winning to make a bet!. This is like the merchant *who refuses to purchase an article because he is sure to make a profit by it.* When translated (our readers are aware, we presume, that whenever we find it necessary to copy from the Advocate, we are compelled to translate the article into plain English) the above quotation reads thus: "The friends of Mr. Crawford consider his chance of success so very doubtful, that the offer will not be accepted."—*Ibid.*

MR ADAMS IN VIRGINIA.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the Constitutional Whig, dated Fauquier County, 20th July, 1824.

From a free and frequent interchange of opinion with the people in the adjacent counties of Fauquier, Loudoun and Fredericks containing a greater white population than any three counties in the State, I am convinced that a majority of the votes are in favor of Mr. Adams, in opposition to all the other candidates. If three tickets are run, I *am convinced that Mr. Adams will have a majority of five or six hundred votes in those three counties.*

MR ADAMS IN OHIO.

From the Ohio National Crisis.

We could scarcely conceal our laughter, when we were gravely told a few days since, on the authority of one of the acting Canal Commissioners, that the *Western Reserve* would give a powerful vote for Mr. Clay. We had thought, that the intelligent yeomanry of that part of the state, knew the value of their privileges, and would not hesitate to exercise their own opinions in their own way. In this belief we are not disappointed. We have but just time to give the following extract of a letter from one of the most eminent men in Ohio dated,

"*Warren, Trumbull Co. June* 24, 1824.

"Mr. Adams is the candidate of my choice, and I believe will receive a very general support in this part of the state. A meeting was held in this place the present week, the Court being in session, by a number of citizens from all parts of the County.—The votes were for *Adams* 115,—Jackson 10,—Clay 5,—Crawford 3. I believe the vote to be a very true indication of the sense of this county."

The friends of Mr. Adams in the Reserve, are rising in their strength, and we have every rational ground to assure our fellow-citizens, *that the vote of Ohio is now placed beyond doubt.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12. 1824.

System of Ethics.—We shall always present our readers with that variety which the great body of them are so well pleased to find in a paper; but if we can, now and then, make a little use of that help to the memory, a classification, we presume they will have no objection. We have ventured to group together on the last page of our present number, a column or two of isolated extracts after they had been put in type; but lest the fastidious should take offence, we declare openly that so little pains has been taken to reduce the extracts to system that they will have all the merit of single pieces. If these detached pieces have enough of method to gain the attention of the scholar, *they will show so little of it*, as to afford the usual gratification to the lovers of short and miscellaneous articles.

To do or not to do.—At this critical period in our national history, *a time which indeed tries the souls and tests the purity of politicians*, how much calamity, how many days of unavailing regret, of pungent remorse and bitter repentance, might be saved by a little seasonable reflection. How mortifying that for want of profound deliberation persons should feel compelled to swallow their own words and retrace the steps they have taken.

In a crisis like the present, *the best may tremble at their responsibility*, for the interests of a world are in some measure at their disposal; but charming as it may be to some to walk softly among their compeers, it does not become a patriot to be idle or silent. The life guards of freedom must put on their helmets, gird on their armour, and go forth to battle; they must raise the cry, *curse ye Meroz, curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof, for they came not to the help of the Lord against the mighty.*

New-York.—The inexperienced may wonder at the political course of this state; but there is nothing new in her policy.—She is to be sure a strange state when compared with other states—but she is not strange compared with herself.

A New-York politician—we beg pardon for the phrase, since it sounds as odd to utter it as it would to speak of a polar lion or the white bear of the tropics; it would be a difficult thing to prove that New-York ever had produced a politician. The persons, then, who manage the politics of that state, are anomalies in the political world.

To go no farther back than the brighter days of Aaron Burr, and thence descending to the political triumphs of a Clinton, and finally of a Van Buren, what do we behold? Enough of uniformity to satisfy us that the genius of a Burr gave an eccentric cast of mind to all his successors. There scarcely appears one of them who could consider his own greatness as any thing less in proportion than the greatness of the state.

But the people of the U. States do not estimate, and ought not to estimate the talents of men by the size or enterprise of their respective states. Upon this principle the whole world ought to have begged their governors long ago of the Grand Mogul or the Emperor of China.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Good news from Richmond!—From a respected friend in Richmond county, we have received advices which may be relied on as to the state of public sentiment in that quarter. We hasten to spread this agreeable intelligence before our readers. Richmond county is almost to a man decidedly opposed to the usurpation of the last caucus at Washington. At two musters the soldiers and citizens gave 246 votes against the caucus candidate, and not a single one in his favor. It will be seen that Mr. Adams leads with 152 of these votes. The good work goes bravely on. LAUS DEO.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Observer, dated Laurel Hill, Aug. 10, 1824.

"DEAR SIR—At Capt. Hector M'Eachins company muster held on Friday last at Mr. Mallays it was proposed to take the vote of the company, together with that of the spectators present, on the pending Presidential election; and on counting the votes there were for Adams, 53, Jackson, 47, Crawford none, and Clay none. On the Saturday following at Capt. M'Laurins company muster held at Mr. M'Gills it was proposed to take the vote as above; and on counting there were for Adams 99, Jackson 47, Crawford none, Clay none. It is worthy of remark that the people are all opposed to the *Caucus* candidate. The friends of Adams and Jackson in this section are firmly united, and will no doubt support the peoples ticket.

"I have within a few days, seen and conversed with respectable individuals from the different sections of the county; and the general impression is, that *Mr. Crawford will not get 50 votes throughout the county and every day his prospect is growing worse.* There is now no doubt of the success of the *People's Ticket* in this state, if the people only prove true to themselves; as recent accounts from every section of the state are such as to convince any candid mind of the state of the caucus ticket and its supporters."

SOMETHING LIKE PROOF.

PROPOSITION.—It is not in the power of all the editors and all the members of Congress combined, to give the electoral vote of this state to Mr. Crawford.—*Observer, July 29th.*

Facts which bear upon the case.—With the ill success of Messrs. Long, &c. with which the public are acquainted, let the candid connect the fortune of Mr. Williams, a very popular member of Congress. The Carolinian, of Aug. 3d, says:—

A friend informs us, that he was at a company muster, in the lower part of Iredell county, last week, where the Hon. *Lewis Williams*, member of congress from that district, was present. The company, and the spectators, having collected in the shade of some trees, the *honorable* gentleman addressed them in a lengthy speech, on the Presidential Election—in which he recommended Mr. *Crawford* in terms of the most unqualified eulogy; but in despite of all his personal address, and his impassioned harangue, when the people balloted on the subject, they evinced their hostility to Crawford and caucus:

Gen. Jackson got	36
John Q. Adams,	34
William H. Crawford,	6!!

We may have been remiss in our duty to the public, in preventing, for so long a time, "A Merchant of Fayetteville" from exposing "*the only real backrupts among us;*" but as the important communication, very fortunately, is still in our possession, we can yet make some atonement, by letting it appear, *verbatim et literatim*, just as it came from the "erudite" head of its author. It needs but a single word, to bring this "chaste and appropriate production" before the public.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Edgecomb.—Senate, Lewis D. Wilson.—Commons, Henry Bryan and Richard Hines.

Beaufort.—Senate, J. O. K. Williams—Commons, William A. Blount and James Satchell.

Pitt.—Senate, John Joyner—Commons, Dr. John C. Gorham and Dr. Shadrach Allen.

TEA OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Any person having a knowledge of, or treatise upon the method used in curing *Tea*, will confer a favor on a citizen by lodging the information with the Post Master. The person requesting the information has nearly two hundred shrubs, of what he is informed is the *genuine tea*. He made an experiment last summer, with such information as he collected from the newspapers, in curing a small quantity, and succeeded tolerably well. A sample of his experiment is left at the Post-Office, for the inspection of the citizens generally.—[COMMUNICATED.

DIED,

At Buenos Ayres, S. America, on the 11th of June, CESAR A. RODNEY, Minister from the U. States.

On the 23d ult. at the Sweet Springs, in Virginia, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, DR. JOHN DE GRAFENREIDT a native of Virginia, and for several years past an eminent and highly respectable practitioner of medecine in Chatham county in this state.

In Schooley's Mountain, on the 17th July, the Rev. Philip M. Whelpley, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in the city of New-York, in the 31st year of his age.

On the 4th inst. after an illness of a few days, Mr Robert F. Baird, a student of the University from Burke county. After the funeral services in Person Hall, his remains were followed to the grave by the faculty, students and a large concourse of the citizens.

In Providence, suddenly, July 30th. the Hon. David Howell, L. L. D Judge of the United States for the District of Rhode Island, aged 77 years.

FOR SALE,

Drafts on New-York and Philadelphia at sight, and United States' Bank Notes.

Apply to
JAMES DONALDSON, or to
MARTIN MACPHERSON, Sen.

11th August. 1824.

NOTICE.

THE Officers of the *Agricultural Society* of Cumberland, are requested to attend a called meeting to be holden on the Monday evening of the next County Court of Cumberland, at 8 o'clock, at the Town House.

By order of the President,
J SEAWELL, *Sec'ry.*

Fayetteville, Aug. 10. 1824.—2w

NOTICE,

THAT at July session of Richmond county court, Letters of Administration were granted to the estate of Archibald M'Donald, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law otherwise this notice will be plead at bar.

ALEXANDER M'DONALD.

Richmond Co. 22d July, 1824.—3t77

Two Cents Reward.

RANAWAY, or taken away, on Friday night last, a white girl named *Sarah Thomas*, an apprentice to the subscriber. The above reward will be given, but no thanks or charges paid.

JOHN ELLIOTT

Fayetteville, Aug. 9, 1824.—1w

Estate of Thomas Harrison.

THE Executors of this estate find it absolutely necessar for their own safety to urge an immediate settlement of a accounts due the said estate. They do, therefore, give this timely and final notice, that they will put all accounts, notes, and other claims unsettled, on the first day of September next, into the hands of an officer for collection.

H. MacLAURIN, } *Ex'rs.*
HENRY W. AYER, }

Fayetteville, Aug. 1. 1824.—3t76

A first rate Journeyman Sadler will meet with constant employment this season, by applying to J. R. CHISHOLM.

Fayetteville, July 28th, 1824.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF
WILMINGTON, N. C.

ARRIVED,

Brig Superior; Smith, rom New-York, to Stow & Whittier.

Brig Fanny, Lubeck, from Antigua, to James Usher.

Schr. Superior, Hobert, from Charleston, to E. Dickinson.

Schr. Regulator, M'Ilhenny, from Charleston.

BELOW.

Ship Eliza Ann, Leary, from New-York, to James Usher.

PRICES CURRENT,

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	Qua'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
BRANDY, Cogniac,	gallon.	1 25	1 50
Apple, in dem'd	do	50	55
Peach,	do.	55	60
Bacon,	lb.	6	10
Beeswax,	do.	30	32
Butter,	do	10	15
Bagging (abundant)	yard,	25	9
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	22	25
2d & 3d qual.	do	20	22
Candles, Mould,	do	12	14
Spermaceti,	do		34
Cotton,	do	11	13½
Corn,	bushel	45	50
Copperas	lb.	3½	4
Flax	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel	75	80
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	5	
Superfine,	do	5 50	
Fish, Herrings	do	5 00	
Mullet	do	6 00	
Feathers	lb.	35	
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	1 25
Country,	do	43	45
Ginger	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	groce	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	4½ 00	5 00
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3 00	
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime,	cask,	2 50	3 00
Lard	lb.	7	8
Leather, Skirting	do	30	35
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	4 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	7	8
Logwood	100 lb.	3 50	
Molasses,	gallon,	27	29
Nutmegs	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	7	7 50
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	50	2 00
Oats,	bush	30	35
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	18 00	20 00
Linseed	gallon.	80	1 00
Pork	barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter London,	dozen.	3 50	
Philadelphia,	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb.	24	25
Pimento,	do	25	26
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	8 00	
Others,	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	80	1 00
Wind. Island.	do	70	80
New-England,	do	42½	45
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	2 50	3 50
Rags	lb.	2	6
Shot,	Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	10 00	10 50
Common,	do	8	9
Loaf,	lb.	17	19
Salt, Liverpool,	bush	80	90
Turks Island, }	do	70	80
St. Ubes, &c. }	do		
Salts, Epsom	lb.	25	30
Glauber	do	6½	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	16	17
German	do	17	18
Salt-Petre	do	12	15
Tallow,	do	7	8
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson,	do	1 20	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	3	3 75
Manufactured,	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	box	15 00	16 00
Verdigrs,	lb.	65	
Wheat, new	bush.	80	90
Whiskey,	gallon.	32½	35
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	80	

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received, and for sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

August 4, 1824.—74

QUANTICO CANAL LOTTERY.

FOURTH CLASS

A. M'INTYRE, MANAGER.

SCHEME.

1	PRIZE OF	$5000	IS	$5000
5	-	2000	-	10000
6	-	1000	-	6000
6	-	500	-	3000
6	-	340	-	2040
138	-	50	-	6900
690	-	10	-	6900
6072	-	5	-	30360
6924	PRIZES.	17,550 TICKETS.		$70,200
10626	BLANKS.			

This is a Lottery formed by a ternary combination and permutation of 27 numbers.

The drawing will take place on *Thursday*, the 25th day of *November*, or at a much earlier day, if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

Tickets and Shares may be had on application at the POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE, where explanations of this Scheme and Lottery, and information generally, may be had *gratis*

Whole Ticket $5 00 | Quarters $1 25
Half $2 50

Packages of 9 tickets, warranted to draw at least $20, less the 15 per cent., may also be had for 45 dollars.

I intend to leave home for a few weeks, and have given to Robert Strange, Esq. a general power of attorney to transact my business in my absence.

THO. STRODE.

Fayetteville, July 27, 1824.

The subscriber has left his notes and accounts in the hands of Mr. James P. Brownlow, who is duly authorized to settle the same

AUGUSTUS G. DEAL.

*Fayetteville, July 12, 1824.—*71

PROPOSALS

TO purchase the Stock held by the Cape-Fear Navigation Company in the Cape-Fear Steam Boat Company, consisting of one hundred and thirty-two shares will be received by John Crusoe, Esq. Treasurer.

ROBERT STRANGE, *Pres'dt.*

July 7, 1824.

Sheriff's Sale, for Taxes.

I WILL expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 6th day of November next, the following Lands, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1822, together with all accumulating cost, viz:

230 acres on Mingo Swamp, listed by Pool Pope, tax 1 36

360 acres on do do listed by Abram Parker; tax 1 13

400 acres on do do listed by Penelope Trapnel; tax 1 28

120 acres on Stony Run, listed by William Stancel; tax 64

100 acres on Black River, listed by Stephen Thompson; tax 1 44½

374 acres on Hughs' creek, listed by Uriah Blanchard, tax 1 19½

160 acres on Black river, listed by John Cutts; tax 1 38

70 acres on do listed by Daniel Campbell; tax 1 31½

300 acres on do listed by Uriah Collins; tax 96

364 acres on Neill's creek, listed by Mathew Morgan; tax 1 16½

1000 acres on Cape Fear and Black river, listed by Archibald M'Neill; tax 6 40

800 acres on Hughs' creek, listed by Henry Morgan; tax 5 45

250 acres on Buies' creek, listed by John Morgan; tax 80

80 acres on Black river, listed by Lemuel Searcy, tax 1 32

216 acres on do listed by Lemuel Searcy for Benjamin Searcy, tax 69

100 acres on Thornton's creek, listed by Dushe Shaw, sen.; tax 2 57

160 acres on Hector's creek, not listed, formerly Isaac Woodward's; tax 1 46

200 acres on Black river, listed by William Wilder; tax 2 87½

100 acres on do listed by Elijah Young; tax 32

650 acres on Neill's creek, listed by John Jones tax 3 20

82 acres on Parker's creek, listed by Thomas Branch; tax 1 66

100 acres on Mill creek, listed by Sely Gilbert; tax 32

300 acres near Cape Fear, listed by Henry M'Kinney; tax 72

730 acres on Mill creek, listed by Stephen Senter; tax 7 55

159 acres on Black river, listed by do tax 26

39 acres on do listed by do tax 7

6½ acres, an island in the river, listed by do tax 12

25 acres adjoining John Watson's land, listed by ditto; tax 8

410 acres on the Beaver Dam, listed by Stephen Senter, for the estate of Wm. Hayes; tax 1 37½

1350 acres on Neill's creek, listed by do for the heirs of Stephen Johnston; tax 4 32

800 acres on Northington's road, listed by do for the estate of David Holt; tax 2 56

200 acres on do listed by do for Rebecca Holt, sen.; tax 4 02

521 acres on Mill creek, listed by do for the heirs of Lewis Sorrel; tax 71

22½ acres on Daniel's creek, listed by do for Alexander Myatt; tax 48

200 acres on Hector's creek, listed by John Spence, jr. tax 1 76½

1800 acres on Hector's and Neill's creek, listed by John Spence, sen. tax 4 80

150 acres on Hector's creek, listed by T. Spence for Barna Johnston; tax 48

50 acres on Fish creek, not listed, formerly Lewis Cox's; tax 32

100 acres on Parker's creek, listed by Bedy Truelove; tax 32

100 acres on the Hay Meadow, listed by John Woodall; tax 1 48

728 acres on Hector's creek, not listed, formerly Mary Beards; tax 7 00

670 acres on do not listed, formerly Henry Stephensons'; tax 4 28

100 acres on Fish creek, listed by Jonathan Bate, man; tax 1 44½

75 acres on Black river, listed by do tax 8

197 acres on Campbell's creek, listed by William Jones; tax 1 61

350 acres on Northington road, listed by Jothram Lassiter; tax 2 08½

100 acres on Campbell's creek, listed by Allen Northington; tax 2 57

165 acres on Ceder creek, listed by Phillip Wright; tax 1 70½

50 acres on Jumping run, listed by John Buie, for the heirs of A. M'Eachy; tax 5

300 acres on Anderson's creek, listed by Duncan Black; tax 24

200 acres on the Gum Swamp, listed by Malcom Buie; tax 64

500 acres on Barbacue creek, listed by Jennet Clark; tax 48

824 acres on Upper Little river, listed by Daniel Henedy; tax 4 88

150 acres on Barbacue creek, listed by John Morrison, tax 1 92½

1000 acres on the Cypress, listed by Daniel M'Donald; tax 1 60

150 acres on Dry creek, listed by Alexander M'Dougald; tax 43

200 acres on the Three Prong branch, listed by Murdoch M'Leod; tax 1 42½

200 acres on Beaver creek, listed by Charles M'Arther; tax 52

320 acres on Upper Little river, listed by John M'Gee; tax 32

100 acres on do do listed by Daniel Smith; tax 1 29

800 acres near Cape Fear, listed by Archibald M'Duffie, for Malcom M'Neill; tax 2 12

220 acres on Upper Little river, listed by Duncan Buie; tax 2 88

150 acres, an entry, listed by Nathan King, jun. tax 1 18½

440 acres on Corven's creek, listed by Michael D. King; tax 13 00

320 acres near M'Kay's creek, by do tax 16

200 acres near the Hattaway Tract, listed by do tax 32

640 acres on Corven's creek, listed by do tax 32

200 acres, the Griffin tract, listed by do tax 8

300 acres joining Elliotts' and others, listed by do tax 8

250 acres, an entry, listed by do tax 8

100 acres on the west side of Cape Fear river listed by James King; tax 2 41

2278 acres on or near Cross creek, listed by do tax 20

1568 acres on the south prong of Corven's creek, listed by do tax 1 60

60 acres, an entry, listed by do tax 05

1470 acres on Cape Fear and Little River, listed by William Avery; tax 1 25

100 acres on Kelly's creek, listed by Jeremiah Blaylock; tax 05

JO HODGES, } *Ex'rs*
ALEX. M'KAY *late Sh'ff.*

July 20. 1824.—6 78

Blank Deeds for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

LIFE AND DEATH.

O fear not thou to die!
But rather fear to live, for Life
Has a thousand snares thy feet to lay
By peril, pain, and strife.
Brief is the work of Death;
But Life! the spirit shrinks to see
How full, ere Heaven reveals the breath,
The cup of woe may be.

O fear not thou to die!
No more to suffer or to sin;
No snares without thy faith to try,
No traitor-heart within;
But fear, oh! rather fear
The gay, the light, the changeful scene,
The flattering smiles that greet thee here;
From Heaven thy heart that wean.

Fear lest in evil hour,
Thy pure and holy hope, o'ercome
By clouds that in the horizon lower,
Thy spirit feels that gloom
Which over earth and heaven
The covering throws of fell despair;
And deems itself the unforgiven,
Predesti'ed child of care.

O fear not thou to die!
To die, and be that blessed one,
Who in the bright and beauteous sky,
May feel his conflict done—
Who feels that never more
The tear of grief, or shame shall come
For thousand wanderings from the Power
Who loved, and call'd him home!

The following lines, said to be written by an American, have lately been set to music and sold in London. They are entitled the Missionary's Farewell:—*C. Courier.*

Land where the bones of our fathers are sleeping!
Land where our dear ones and fond ones are weeping!
Land where the light of Jehovah is shining!
We leave thee, lamenting, but not with repining.

Dark is our path o'r the dark rolling ocean;
Dark are our hearts; but the fire of devotion
Kindles within;—and a far distant nation
Shall learn from our lips the glad song of salvation.

Hail to the land of our toils and our sorrows!
Land of our rest!—when a few more to-morrows
Pass o'er our heads, we will seek our cold pillows,
And rest in our graves, far away o'er the billows.

SELECTIONS,
LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

THE SIXTEENTH OF AUGUST,

A day memorable in our revolutionary annals, is so near as to authorize us to insert the *doings of a neighborhood* on that day, forty seven years ag . We are happy, therefore, to lay before our readers, 1st, the copy of a handbill which was published in Boston directly after the action; and, 2d, the account of a soldier who was in the battle.

We perceive that the day is to be observed at Bennington with the usual demonstrations of joy and gratitude; and sincerely hope that the people of that place will continue to commemorate the saving sigh of Walloomschaac.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Boston, (12 o'clock) Friday, Aug.

The following Letter from the Hon. Major General LINCOLN, to the honourable council, is just received by Express.

Bennington, Aug. 18, 1777.

GENTLEMEN.—I most sincerely congratulate you and my country on the late very signal success gained over the enemy near this place, by a few Continental troops, the rangers from the Grants, some of the militia from the state of Massachusetts; the militia from New-Hampshire and the Grants, under the command of Brigadier-General STARK: officers and men stimulated by the most laudable motives, behaved with the greatest spirit and bravery, entered the enemies' several entrenchments with fortitude and alacrity, amidst the incessant fire from their field pieces and musketry; our loss killed supposed to be between 20 and 30, wounded in common proportion; the enemy were totally defeated; the number of their slain has not yet been ascertained, as they fought on a retreat several miles in a wood, but supposed to be about 200—a large number of their wounded have fallen into our hands. We have taken 1 Lieut. Colonel, mortally wounded, 1 Major, 5 Captains, 12 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 2 Cornets, 1 Judge Advocate, 1 Baron, 2 Canadian Officers and three Surgeons; besides the above officers and wounded, there are in our hands 37 British soldiers, 398 Hessians, 38 Canadians and 155 Tories, four brass field pieces, with a considerable quantity of baggage. The number the enemy had in the field cannot be ascertained, perhaps 1500.

It is very unhappy for the wounded, and painful for us, that such is our situation, that we cannot afford them all that speedy relief which their distress demands of us—We were under the necessity to forward the prisoners to the state of Massachusetts; they are now under the care of General Fellows; he will wait the order of the Council with respect to them.

I was ordered by General Schuyler a few days since from this place to join the army at Stillwater, was on my return when the action happened—This is the best account I can obtain of matters at present—it appears by one of the enemy's journals, that the day before the general action they had killed 30, and 2 Indian Chiefs, and some wounded.—I am, Gentlemen, with sentiments of esteem and regard, your very humble servant,

B. LINCOLN.

Published by order of COUNCIL.
JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec'y.

CAPTAIN BARNS, who brought the above Letter, by Express, was in those gallant Actions; the following particulars of which were taken from his own mouth, viz. That on Saturday, the 16th instant, about 1600 militia from *New-Hampshire, Massachusetts*, and the Grants, under the command of Brigadier General STARK, about 5 miles west of *Bennington*, at a place called *Looms chork*, attacked a body of the enemy, consisting of about 1000, in their entrenchments, and after an obstinate engagement, dislodged them from their strong holds, making prisoners of upwards of three hundred men, and taking two field pieces; Gen. STARK being reinforced with 150 Continental troops under Col. WARNER, took advantage of the confusion of the enemy's retreat, and pursued them with great slaughter about two miles and a half, where the enemy were reinforced with 1000 men and 2 field pieces; a second and very severe engagement was renewed; and after continuing about two hours, the enemy beat a retreat, the militia rushed on with a universal shout, which put the enemy into such confusion, that they left their wounded behind, and Gen. STARK complete master of the field; in the second onset, two more field pieces, together with three hundred of the enemy were taken, among whom were a Colonel, a Major, the General's aid de camp, and 30 other officers—the prisoners arrived at *Lanesborough* last Tuesday night,—The enemy left near 200 dead on the field. Our loss was 25 killed, and a number wounded. Among the prisoners were 147 tories belonging to this, and the other States.—That the parties sent out by Gen. STARK the day after the engagement brought in about 100 more prisoners; in the whole the prisoners amounted to more than 700. The number of the enemy in the lines first attacked by the militia *only*, were, Captain *Barns* was informed by the aid de camp of the general commanding, 1500; and that their reinforcement consisted of 1000—about 1000 stand of arms and 8 loads of baggage were also taken, and 20 horses, supposed to belong to the dragoons.—The lieut. col. who was taken prisoner has since died of his wounds. Gen. STARK is the same person who commanded a regiment at the *famous battle* of *Bunker Hill*, and behaved with great intrepidity and courage.

☞Capt. Barns says that after the first action, Gen. Stark ordered a hogshead of rum for the refreshment of the militia, but so eager were they to attack the enemy upon their being reinforced, that they tarried not to taste of it, but rushed on the enemy with an *ardour* perhaps unparalleled.

BATTLE OF BENNINGTON.

Related by an Old Soldier who was in the action.

This was a proud day, said he, for the poor Green mountain boys, who were yet sore with the wounds they had received in the retreat from Ticonderoga. They could not so soon forget the slaughter of their brethren of Col. Warner's regiment, who were almost all cut off at Hubbards town. The word came. "THE ENEMY'S COMING"—the alarm flew like wild fire—every man left his plough and axe, some even standing in the field, and "*determined to fight a Spell*"—*some with officers and some without—none was anxious who should be commanded or command*; the main object was to find a good position, take sure aim, fire away and load again.

He proceeded to describe the order of battle, &c. but the most striking part was concerning a colonel who was ordered by Gen. Stark to reinforce with his regiment a part of one of the wings that had sustained a considerable share of the action, and suffered much. The colonel marched at the instant, but with a certain step peculiar to himself, slow, firm and steady. The whole parish was in his regiment, and had brought with them their much loved parson, without whose blessing they could scarcely think themselves in a way to prosper.—The officer commanding the corps to be relieved, fearing every instant that his men, from fatigue and loss, would give way, sent to hasten the colonel, "Tell 'em (said he) we're coming;" and kept his pace steady on.

This gentleman was at home a deacon; wore an old fashioned and long waisted coat with large pocket flaps and herring-boned cuffs, and a three cocked hat, the forepart something resembling the handle of a pipkin, except that the extreme point of it might have endangered the eye of a musquito, had he run unguardedly against it. A second express arrived, "Colonel for God's sake hurry, my men are beginning to fall back." "That will make room for us—tell 'em we're coming," replied the colonel, keeping his still unaltered pace and phiz quite placid and unconcerned. A third message was treated just as coolly; when they emerged from behind a coppice in full view of the enemy, and several balls passed over them:—"halt," said the colonel, "*form column and let us attend prayers.*" The chaplain was ordered with all due formality to attend to his duty; but during the solemnity an unlucky shot wounded one of the men.

The colonel now, for the first time, began to show some impatience, for no sooner had the parson said *Amen*, than the men were ordered to march. But still the colonel kept his steady pace, until he had taken the ground in front of the poor fellows who were almost ready to leave the field, and but for the love of liberty, could not have kept it half so long. "Give it to 'em, (said the colonel) give it to 'em," as he stepped along the ranks, with the same unaltered pace and phiz, chewing his quid, which he now and then replaced, obliging those who stood next him with his box.—"The Hessians are in front, said he—our wives and children in the rear. Liberty's the prize—we fight for liberty."

This was enough; the more verbose eloquence of a Roman General could have done no more. The enemy pressed, but pressed on only to their own destruction. We fought, we conquered; and the narrator said he did not doubt but that the cool determined bravery of these few raw militia, had a principal share in deciding the fate of the day.

WHOLESOMENESS OF WATER.

Torenfort mentions a Venetian Consul who resided at Smyrna, that lived to the age of 218 years, that never drank any thing but water, which is said to be the universal and only liquor of the New Zealanders, who enjoy the most perfect health, entirely untainted with diseases; not a single person having been seen by Captain Cook that had any bodily complaint; nor among the numbers that presented themselves to that navigator was there an individual observed who had even the slightest eruption of the skin, or the least mark which indicated that any had formerly existed. It may be worthy of notice likewise, that two of the most athletic characters of antiquity, and a modern hero, whose intrepidity, was long the admiration of all Europe, were among the practical advocates of this wholesome element. That water is not an incentive to vice, like many of the liquors in common use, and that its votaries are exempt from the disgrace of ebriety, has been observed by Shakspeare—

——"Honest water,
Is too weak to be a sinner;
It ne'er left man in the mire."

The best water is that which is pure, light, and without any particular colour, taste or smell. Where water cannot be obtained pure from springs, wells, rivers, or lakes, care should be taken to deprive it of its pernicious qualities by boiling, and filtering, but most effectually by distillation. Any putrid substances in the water may be corrected by the addition of an acid.—Thus, half an ounce of alum in powder will make twelve gallons of corrupted water pure and transparent in two hours, without imparting a sensible degree of astringency. Charcoal powder has also been found of great efficacy in checking the putrid tendency of water. To the same purpose, vinegar and other strong acids are well adapted.

MORAL.

Quid leges sine moribus
Vanæ proficiunt?—Hor. Book iii. 24.

BRIEF SYSTEM OF ETHICS.

Two principles in human nature reign,
Self-love to urge, and reason to restrain.

TO DO OR NOT TO DO, is a question which every person ought to settle for himself in the great and leading acts of his life; but so much is it neglected, that many persons act first, and reflect afterwards, when the result shows what the path of wisdom would have been, and the pleasing surprise at good fortune, or what is more probable, the mortification at disappointed hope, arouses to moments of serious reflection.

To do or not to do; by the one, we are to escape the snares of vice; by the other, to become watchful and industrious, and make ourselves subservient to our own interests and those of others.

If to do and not to do, to perform what is right and abstain from what is wrong, is our great concern in human actions, it shows a natural division in ethics: but lest this idea carry us too far, let us observe with more exactness what and how great the difference is, which authorises the distinction here set up. In all cases where there is a duty or an obligation to abstain from what is wrong, we have to ACT, in self restraint; so that in every circle our duties are to be performed by action only, and *all our duties are comprised in things to be done—a painful reflection to the indolent.*

Self restraint, however, is always an internal action or effort of the mind to prevent in general some external act of our own; and, although all action proceeds from the mind, there is yet *difference enough to make the division into classes;* a division too useful to be dispensed with, in treating of a subject so wide as the whole range of ethics.

We accept, therefore, the classification which the first view of the subject affords, and take in our order

I. SELF CONTROL.

Yet impotent of mind, and uncontrolled,
He plunged into the gulf. Pope's Odyssey, i. 53.

The importance of a proper self control will appear, when we consider that if all were to maintain it, we should hear less of idle talk, of ungovernable anger, of dissipation and of every other species of moral and political evil.

But in order to bring about this desirable state of things, a state of things which might indeed be termed the millenium, it is necessary that a person himself, that each person institute and preserve *a control over himself.*

The authority and advice which the experience of one individual may afford another, will probably be small in comparison with that which he appropriates to his own immediate use. Unless he has on his side the advantage of confirmed habits, he will have so much occasion to devote his time to the concerns of life, to the government of himself and his household that he can spare little for the control of others. The man, however, who establishes with ease a firm mastery over that turbulent empire—himself; who can control every thought and shape every purpose of his soul, can attend to any business—to the government of others, to the government of the world.

The task of self-control may be arduous, but it is indispensable to future greatness. The task may be arduous, but the privation is in truth nothing—it is dictated by the wisdom which requires a correspondence between the degree of our exhaustion and our capacities for joy. *To maintain a proper self-government, we need not abridge our enjoyments;* we need not deny ourselves all the pleasures of a life, which it is a part of our religion to enjoy. No. Self-control differs as much from the penance, the abstinence and the monastic habits of a cloister, as it does from bacchanalian pomp and revelry.

The laws of the land leave each one within certain limits a master of his own actions; but if he does not go beyond them and maintain a law over himself where they do not, he is undone. If he does keep up a proper authority of this kind, the reason which a benevolent Deity has given us for a guide, is so strong, so clear and so uniform in its decisions, that we may be sure he will neither be intemperate, nor vicious, nor even impolite. So much and so great is the power, which, by the goodness of our God, each person has over his own destiny.

But enough of general truths; let us descend to particulars. For this purpose, fortunately, we need not wander in the regions of fancy; we may be strictly philosophical, we may select not only maxims in theory but also cases in real life, from a variety of both, which the papers throw before us. We take such for the present, as are at hand.

1. *The pecuniary advantages of temperance.* A blacksmith in the city of Philadelphia, some years ago, was complaining to his iron merchant, that such was the scarcity of money, *he could not pay his rent.* The merchant then asked him how much rum he used in his family in the course of a day—Upon his answering this question the merchant made a calculation, and showed him that his rum amounted to more money in the year than his house rent. The calculation so astonished the mechanic that he determined from that day to buy and drink no more spirits of any kind. In the course of the next year, he paid his rent, and bought a new suit of clothes out of the savings of his temperance. He persisted in it through the course of his life, and the consequence was competence and respectability.

2. *Prolongation of life, by the same virtue. Length of Human Life estimated by Pulsation.* An ingenious author asserts, that the length of a man's life is estimated by the number of pulsations he has strength to perform; thus, allowing seventy years for the common age of a man, and sixty pulses in a minute for the common measure of pulses in a temperate person, the number of pulsations in his whole life would amount to 2,207,520,000; but *if by intemperance he forces his blood into a more rapid motion,* so as to give seventy-five pulses in a minute, the same number of pulses would be completed in 56 years; consequently his life would be reduced fourteen years.—[*Literary Chronicle.*

3. *Maxims for genius, anger, hypocrisy.—Intellectual talents* are the noblest gift of the Almighty; but they involve their possessors in high and solemn responsibility. Prostituted genius is the nearest resemblance of the spirit of evil. It looks like Satan in the garb of an angel of light.

If we do not subdue our anger, it will subdue us. It is the second word that makes the quarrel.

It is easier to pretend to be what you are not, than to hide what you really are; but he that can accomplish both, has little to learn in hypocrisy.—LACON.

DESIDERATA.

Of things that heighten human bliss,
Thus Martial sings, nor sings amiss:
"A good estate, by fair descent,
Not gained by years in labor spent;
A fertile soil, and solid house,
A lively, yet a modest spouse;
A quiet mind, no kind of strife,
Exemption from a public life;
A spark of wit, a healthy frame,
A simple taste, and friendship's flame;
Some pleasant neighbor; and a board
Not over dainty, yet well stor'd;
Nights without toping, free from cares;
And sleep that nature's loss repairs;
Wishing no more, of these possess'd,
Think not of death, and you are blest."

II. ACTIVE EXERTION.

If we shall stand still,
In fear our motion will be mock'd or carp'd at,
We should take root here where we sit, or sit
State statues only. HENRY VIII.

But unless we tell of something to do, as well as of things not to be done, our object will be but half accomplished. We speak therefore of activity, and after submitting a few apothegms and a case or two from real life, shall leave the reader, as we intended to do, to arrange the system to his mind and fill it up at his leisure.

1. *We must act in some cases with promptitude.*—Sir Edward Pellew now lord [illegible] mouth, was sitting alone at dinner in Portsmouth, England, several years ago, when his servant announced to him that a man had struck upon the beach, and was in imminent danger of going to pieces. Edward hastened to the shore and found the intelligence correct, and the swelling so high, that no boat dared venture board the vessel. Sir Edward, addressing himself to the crowd upon the beach, asked if any of them had heart enough to swim off with him to the ship. A man stepped forward to answer the challenge; and two lines having been passed Sir Edward and the stranger each took gained the vessel, and after safely landing all on board, were the last to return on shore. On stepping upon land, the gallant admiral addressing his comrade in danger exclaimed, "Give me your hand; you are a fine fellow—who are you?—you must sail with me in future."—The young man replied, that he was the mate of a collier, and that he should hesitate to quit a situation comfortable for the chance of doubtful promotion. Sir Edward overcame his scruples; and this singular introduction led to the heroes of the British navy an officer unrivalled in heroic exploits, no less character than Captain Jeremiah Coghlan.

2. *When an action is repeated we are to make improvements.*—Our great portrait painter Stewart, sometimes tells the following anecdote of himself and his master West—"When I had finished my full length of West, and it was exhibited in Boydell's gallery, it was approved of—in short, I had my fill of approbation. One day that I was in the gallery with Mr. West, he complimented me in such a manner as to draw the attention of all present on us, and then said in a loud tone—'Yes, Stewart, you have done very well, very well, indeed; but I have a piece of advice to give you.' All were attention. 'You have painted a very good picture; I have only one thing to impress upon you. You have gained great and merited applause. The picture is a good one, let me advise one thing—*go home and paint a better.*"

3. *Our efforts to do good meet with encouragement from earth and heaven.*—A root, in the finest soil, in the best climate, and blest with all that the sun and air, and rain can do for it, is not in so sure a way of growth to perfection, as every man must be, whose spirit aspires after all that God is ready and infinitely desirous to give him. For the sun meets not the springing bud that stretches towards him with half that certainty, that God, the source of all good, communicates himself to the soul that longs to partake of him.

4. *Idleness brings with it disease and misery, not ease.—Those who make pleasure a business, are subject to ennui.* Gaming has been resorted to by the affluent as a refuge from ennui; it is a mental dram, and may succeed for a moment—but like all other stimuli, it produces indirect debility; and those who have recourse to it will find that the sources of their disease are far more inexhaustible than those of their purse. *Intemperance, perhaps, has made more gamblers than drunkards,* more drunkards than thirst, and perhaps as many suicides as despair. Its only cure is the pursuit of some desirable object. *Employment is more efficacious in the cure of man than society.—Lacon.*

5. *Experience instructs the close observer.*—Mankind may be divided into three classes. Those who learn from the experience of others—they are happy men. Those who learn from their own experience—they are wise men—and lastly, those who learn neither from their own, nor from other people's experience—they are fools.

☞ *But let us not forget the principle.*—We must submit the following maxims for the benefit of modern politicians and candidates for office:

A man who is always defending his fame from the most trifling charges, will be sure to make other people their enemies.

It is well that there is no one without a fault; for he would not have a friend in the world. He would seem to belong to a different species.

It is wonderful how soon men acquire talents for offices of trust and importance. The higher the situation; the higher the opinion it gives us of ourselves; and as our confidence, so is our capacity. *Assume* an equality with circumstances.

Reputation.—There are two modes of establishing our reputation; to be pre[illegible] honest men, *and to be abused by rogues.* The best however, to secure the former, it will be invariably accompanied by the latter. His calumniation is not only the greatest benefit a rogue can confer on us, but it is also the only service he will perform for nothing.

N. B. We advise all who are candidates for promotion to send forthwith to Raleigh, Richmond, Washington or Albany, for Crawford men in those places stick to us, and will abuse them to their heart's content.

Faults of the head are punished in this world, those of the heart in another; for most of our vices are compound, so is their punishment.—*Lacon.*

This remark seems to apply as well to the one above it. We knew that there was a lack of understanding among many of the friends of Mr. Crawford—we also fear there is of heart also.

PROTRACTED LOVE.

I love you—oft the youth did say;
I love you—oft the maiden sighed:
Thus echoed both from day to day.
'Till one waxed old, the other—*died.*